LOCAL MATTERS.

THE PRESS CONVENTION

Lewspaper Representatives in Council B-TUNISHMENT OF A STATE ASSOCIATION OF PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS.

Rights of Reporters Discussed.

ELECTION OF CFFICERS, &c., &c.

convention of the newspaper publishers state was held in the parlor of the nge Hotel yesterday, commencing at lock. Present, the following gentle-Messrs, P. Bouldin, Danville Times; install Townes, Roanoke Valley; W. ch, Southside Virginian and Farm-W. H. H. Lynn, Staunton M. W. Camper, Fineastle Her-A. F. Stofer, Piedmont Virginian ; P. cuter. Hantax Record ; S. R. Dono-West Point Star ; William C. Pendleand Herald, of Marion ; W. P. Bedford Sentinel and News: W. (rordonsville Gazette ; M. D. Ball, ventria Sentinel : James S. Lettch, Jefferemblican: Thomas N. Conrad, Messenger; John A. McCaull, mes; J. W. H. Porter, Enterprise; L. W. Cald-Warrenton True Index; M. Glen-Noticik Virginian; E. H. Bar-Rocktelidge Citizen; A. M. Bailey perge C. Wedderburg, Enquirer as Jones, Gloucester Herald; R. W. er, Winchester Times; H. H. Riddler. Shenandoah Democrat; R. H. Glass, Pelersburg News; J. T. Lovell, Warren House of Delegates of Virginia as far as apnot; J. C. Suields, Richmond Whig; R. B. Merchant, Fredericksburg Star. TENTORARY ORGANIZATION.

on motion of Mr. A. M. Bailey, Colonel John C. Shields was called to the chair. On motion of Captain John A. McCaull the reporters of the press were requested to act as secretaries.

On assuming the chair Colonel Shields "Gentlemen,-Our respected cotempora-

ry of this city, the Enquirer, has made a call or the assembling of a press convention at this day and at this place. You know how far and with what unanimity that call has been responded to. I have been assured by the mover in this matter that he has nothing prepared to present to you for sideration. His object was simply call our bretteren together to delibupon subjects affecting their weland to advance the great interests they represent. It may not be out of place for me to remark here that several efforts at press organization in this State here- the press, but was unwilling to open the tofore made have failed. Though that may should not deter us from making head to Richmond to have a frolic to form a of success appears to be better than ever befere. If I had anything to suggest or to oint out for your action this would not be organized and have appointed your committees and gone regularly to work, with the experience and ability here, I have no you will ascertain that there s much you can do to promote and advance the true aims of the press. In representing the press of the capital, I give you a warm and cordial welcome; we are glad to see you; we hope your stay among us will be pleasant and promable, and that your deliberations may be guided by sound judgment, and that good may be accomplished, and that this may be but the commencement of our anmust gatherings, which shall not be number-"I am now ready to hear motions or sug-

gestions in relation to business."

Captain John A. McCaull moved that a committee of nine be appointed on permanent organization. Agreed to. The Chairman appointed the following Messrs. McCaull. Ball, Bailey, Lynn, Glen-

Mr. Bailey moved that the Chairman of the faceting be added to the committee. Agreed to.

nan, Bouidin, Scott, Pendleton, and Dono-

Colonel Shields thereupon called Mr. Caldwell to the chair, and the committee retired for consultation.

EUFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION. Captain McCaull, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported, recom-

mending the following gentlemen for permament officers: President.-George C. Wedderburn. Vice-President.-Robert W. Hunter.

Secretaries .- J. W. H. Porter and Thomas

The report was adopted. Messis, McCaull, Riddlebarger, and Glass were appointed to wait upon Mr. Wedder-

burn to inform him of his election. The committee, after an absence of about ten or titteen minutes, returned to the Convention, and, through Captain McCaull, reported: Captain McCaull said that he had to perform a duty peculiar and without preent, in reporting to this Convention that they had found a Virginian declining to rethat their president elect, Mr. George C Wedderburn, for various reasons, while returning thanks for the honor conferred, was constrained to decline. In urging the asembling of the Convention he (Mr. Wedderburn) had no personal ends to serve, and while desirous of assisting in all possi-

On motion of Mr. Hunter, Colonel J. C. Shields was elected permanent president, in knew that there were some in Richmond place of Mr. Wedderburn.

ble ways would be unable to act as presiding

On motion of Mr. Hunter, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution for the permanent organization of this association. The chairman appointed Messrs. Lynn, Glass, Glen-nan, Wedderburg, and Caldwell-Mr. Hunter asking to be excused from serving. The Convention then took a recess until 5

Evening Session.

The Convention resumed its session about

half-past 5 o'clock, Colonel Shields in the

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES. The following gentlemen, not present at the morning session, reported : Messrs, Al pheus Bolling, Southside Sentinel; Rufus B. Merchant, Fredericksburg Star; S. J. Quino, Fredericksburg Ledger; J. H. A. St. Andrew, Farmville Mercury; J. Harrison Kolly, Frederick-burg Herald; A. Alexander Little, Fredericksburg News ; George W. Hardwicke, Lynchburg Republican.

Mr. Lyne, from the committee appointed

to draft a constitution, suomitted a report which was amended and adopted as follows: " For purposes of mutual benefit through annual reunions and social and business inpredurse there to be had, we do hereby associate ourselves together and do adopt as follows:

A committee, consisting of Messrs, Hard-wicke, Carpenter, and Little, was appointed " Sec. 1. This Association shall be known as the Publishers and Editors Association of to draft by-laws, to report to the Association

the State of Virginia. " Sec. 2. Its officers shall consist of one President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Commit-

DAILY DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1874.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

JUDGE GUIGON INSTRUCTS THE JURY

The Argument Commenced.

small attendance, but during the day the crowd increased.

" Sec. 5. The Executive Committee shall The examination of witnesses in the case consist of three members, and, with the preof W. D. Coleman continued. The first witsident and secretary, shall constitute an adness examined was visory board, with power to fill all official

the present secretary of the Board of Public of the initiation fee of \$2, which shall be in sand and odd dollars-into the Treasury lars, and shall be paid on the first day of \$366,711.21 of bonds belonging to the fund; each annual convention. Any member of add \$10,000, which came from the Board of this amount the \$15,980, in bonds which are missing, and the residue ought to be in the

> lor, who was called up to testify as to the number of bonds now in the fund-Mr. De Witt not knowing the fact.

MR. WILLIAMS, AGAIN. Mr. Wise: Were you or not in the habit of baying transactions at the Capitol with

Mr. Williams : Yes, sir ; many. Mr. Cole wrong. I go there now, but I don't think peeler bonds. This was the difference realized by the State. Our books do not agree with this account in the sinking fund book.

of Messrs. Thomas Branch & Co., commission merchants and brokers, was called and

Mr. Flournoy at this point interrupted the and he insisted that if there was no morbe valuable, and he wanted to see them

The Court thought the statement of this witness proper and admissible, and Colonel Cunningham proceeded to say that he called on Colonel Coleman one in reference to a the Court declined to give these instruction in bonds, but couldn't remember the Court declined to give these instruction in bonds, but couldn't remember the Court declined to give these instructions in bonds, but couldn't remember the Court declined to give these instructions in bonds, but couldn't remember the Court declined to give these instructions as sub-deacon. The sermon of the day was whether the transaction was carried out or tions, he (Mr. Royall) asked that the follow-Witness further said that there were not. two other members of the firm who were probably cognizant of the transaction, but he was not. Colonel Cunningham was directed to stand aside.

MR. JOHN A. WORSHAM

porter came endorsed by the proprietor of was next sworn. The Court: I have sent for you four or the paper upon which he is employed that would be sufficient evidence of his calling. five times. Why have you not been here? Mr. Worsham: I intended to go to Washington, and was prevented by sickness. The Court then excused the witness for having failed previously to attend when Mr. St. Andrew suggested that by insert-summoned, and his testimony was com-

ing the words "professional reporters" the menced. Mr. Wise: Did you ever have any trans action with Mr. Coleman in bonds? Mr. Worsham: Yes, sir; one. It was,

members of the press as either the editors or him the money, I left him and went to bed. Mr. Wise: Did the transaction occur at

> leemed it? Mr. Worsham: Yes, sir; he came back four

counter. It was in exchange for bonds, and the total amount was about \$150. This, Mr. Wise said, he could show from the books of Branch & Co., and the check which he had raced and found had been paid at the bank.

to admit the statement of Mr. Wise as proven if Mr. Branch was present in the court, the evidence for the defence was commenced. GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOHNSON

was the first witness examined by Mr. Royall.

been issued from the Treasury in place of those surrendered by you. Can you explain to the jury how you hold those bonds? [In-

terrupted by Mr. Wise.] Mr. Wise: General Johnson, were you in

town at the time those bonds were exchanged? General Johnson: I believe I was; but, however, I propose to give only legal testimony in this case. I will previously state to mous vote reporters were decided to be the court that I was first retained as counsel for the defence, but thought it best to retire, thinking that my testimony as a witness might be required. I was informed that there were bonds standing in my name which had been purchased by Parker Campbell & Co., some of which belonged originally to the sinking fund. I examined the books in the Auditor's office and found that on the 6th day of June, 1873, Parker Campbell & the mode in which their duties are to be Co. bad registered in my name thirty-four bonds, for which he had surrendered two \$500-bonds and one \$1,000-bond. The Nos. of the bonds received in exchange for those surrendered were: 4,981, 11,719, 12,817 12.818, 12,823, 12,824, 12,825, 12,826, 12,827 12,828, 12,829, 12,830, 12,831, 12,832, 12,966, 13,427, 13,625, 13,634, 13,635, 13,636, 13,642, 13,643, 13,644, 13,645, 13,646, 13,649, 13,665, 13,666, 13,667, 13,668, 13,669, 13,690, 14,071, 14,072. Of these bonds fifteen were between the Nos. 13,625 and 13,669, and they are the bonds standing in the name of the Sinking Fund. Now by examining the Auditor's books in another place I find that, think on the 5th of February, 1873, these bonds were transferred into \$1,000-bonds. holding the next annual meeting, which is I directed Parker Campbell & Co. to sell to take place on the second Wednesday in other bonds I then owned and invest the

& Co., of Baltimore.

. General Johnson : Yes ; I propose to show where he got the bonds, and you can draw your own inferences. I have shown, then, to keep a record of warrants issued to the where fifteen of the bonds came from. Those purchased of Fisher, of Baltimore, were on account of the sinking fund, provided numbered 4,981, 11,719, 12,966, 13,467, and for by the act of the General Assembly of less of eloquence. 13,490; five bonds numbered 1,365, 1,366, Virginia of March 30, 1871. 1,367, 1,368, and 1,369 were purchased of John B. Davis; four bonds were purchased the forgery with which he stands charged that Mr. Coleman sold six \$100-bonds to Mr. of Branch & Co., and the balance of Colonel the jury must believe from the evidence that Hungerford, or pledged a \$1,000-bond for name, numbered 13,660 and 13,661. These were sent to me by express from Wilson, Colts & Co., of Baltimore, and were for \$1,000 each. I sent them to the Capitol by a clerk, who had them registered. They were issued on the 11th of December, 1873. I have never seen any of the bonds except those two and those given to Campbell & Co. MR. JOHN B. DAVIS SWORN.

Mr. Royall questioned Mr. Davis in relation to the purchase by Mr. Campbell (which was testified to yesterday by him) from Mr. Davis of certain bonds for General Johnson, which were spoken of yesterday.

The bonds, said Mr. Davis, were really sold by Mr. Quarles, and the money for the bonds went to the credit of Mr. Joseph Mayo, Jr., treasurer in trust. Mr. Davis further said that the numbers of these five bonds he did not have; didn't know what they were.

Mr. Wise: Has the money been since drawn out? Mr. Davis : Yes, sir.

Mr. Wise: Did you ever have any trans-actions with Mr. Coleman with bonds? Mr. Davis : No, sir; not that I remember, though I may have had other transactions with bim.

At this point the evidence in the case was concluded.

INSTRUCTIONS ASKED. Mr. Royall, addressing the court, said the defence proposed to submit an application for instructions to the jury in relation to forgery. In presenting the instructions Mr. Royall proceeded at length to argue the matter and to urge the court to give the same to

The jury meantime were taken out court and were not returned until Mr. Royall had completed his argument. The instructions asked by the defence are:

1st. Forgery of a public record can only consist in forging those things which the law authorizes or requires to be recorded. 2d. The law does not require the Second Auditor of the Commonwealth to keep a record of warrants issued to the Treasurer for payments of money on account of the they would be glad indeed if it could be en-

sinking fund provided for by the act of March 30, 1871. 3d. The law does not authorize the Second Auditor of the Commonwealth to keep a record of warrants issued to the Treasurer for payments of money on account of the sinking fund provided for by the act of

March 30, 1871.

4th. The law does not authorize the Second Auditor of the Common wealth to issue warrants to the Treasurer for the payment of money on account of the sinking fund provided for by the act of March 30, 1871. After reading the above instructions, Mr. Royall said that if they were admitted by the Court the case was virtually ended. If to change consols into peelers. And where

1st. Forgery of a public record can only consist in the forging of those things which the law authorizes or requires to be recorded. 2d. In issuing his warrant to the treasurer | man certified on the orders which have been for the payment of money on account of the sinking fund provided for by the act of March | records. Is not this practicing a fraud? 30, 1871, the law only authorizes and requires the Second Auditor to record the fact of issuing such warrant, the amount for endeavor to throw a fog around his transacwhich it is issued, the date thereof, and the diture on account of which the money is paid. And other statements in the record the evening when Mr. Coleman was told that warrant book of the second auditor, kept by him to record the issuing of warrants on account of the sinking fund provided for by the act of March 30, 1871, are not parts of the

public record. 3d. The law neither authorizes nor requires the Second Auditor to record in his warrant-book produced to the jury the number of Virginia consolidated bonds for the purchase of which warrant No. 7 was issued; therefore, it could not be forgery for the prisoner to alter the figures 18,000 there-

4th. To convict the prisoner of the forgery of which he stands charged the jury must believe from the evidence that he committed | confesses that his hand made that erasure the act of forgery as charged, with an intent

At the conclusion of Mr. Royall's argument in relation to the admissibility of tention to so palpable an error? No, sirs : the instructions, the Judge said he would he sat there and no explanation was made.

amine the references made by Mr. Royall. AFTER RECESS. At the expiration of the half-hour, which was a few minutes after 2 o'clock, the Judge went again upon the bench, and Mr. Wise replied to Mr. Royall's remarks as to the admissibility of the instructions which were

proposed to be given to the jury, as well as

At the conclusion of Mr. Wise's address. Colonel Flournoy spoke at some length to the court on the subject of the admissibility of the warrant-book kept in the Second Auditor's office as evidence before the jury, saying, in conclusion, that he hoped the court would not permit the book to go to the jury; that the investigation should be continued in the proper channels in order that it may be ascertained where these bonds have gone to, and if at its conclusion it be proven that Coleman stole these bonds, why, let the jury then say so, but it could not be

At this hour (3\frac{1}{2} o'clock) the Judge va-cated the bench until 5 P. M. Afternoon Session.

The court resumed its session at 5 o'clock JUDGE GUIGON AND THE RECORD BOOK.

Upon taking the bench Judge Guigon, in alluding to the instructions offered in the morning, said that the question involved in these instructions is substantially whether the book in which the entry alleged to be forged is found is a public record. Counsel have argued that the old acts with regard to the sinking fund are abolished by the new act of 1870-71. He did not think so. There is no express repeal, and there does not seem to be any by necessary implication. It seemed to him that the intention of the Legislature was to substitute the new sinking rund commissioners for the old, retaining the old powers and duties undisturbed, and that the old law prescribing executed has been continued. If this be not so, then the Legislature has put into the hands of the new board a large fund, with important duties, without prescribing in what manner they shall perform those duties or dispose of their trust. If that be so, then he thought the book still a record, because when a law confers powers it confers all powers incident to the exercise of the powers conferred; and in this instance it would confer a power to put just such a record as this. Therefore, whether the counsel be right or wrong, it seemed to him that this book, which contains the record of the sinking fund proceedings is a public record of public transactions authorized by law, and therefore the subject

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE JURY. f gave Parker Campbell & Co. ten bonds which I had received from the Second Audi- Before the argument was comme which I had received from the second Auditor on the 26th of December, 1872, and the numbers of which were from 12,823 to 12,832, both inclusive. Thus we account for ten of the bonds. I have examined the books of Parker Campbell & Co., and find

requires to be recorded; but the warrant is not right to lug my name into it now book of the sinking fund is such a public The Court: Mr. Royall, you must not

record as may be the subject of forgery. "2d The law does not require the Second Auditor of the Commonwealth of Virginia Mr. Royall proceeded to argue the case, Treasurer of the State for payments of money

"3d. In order to convict the prisoner of he committed the act of forgery, as charged, with intent to defraud to the prejudice of another's rights.

"4th. The jury are instructed that they must disregard all the evidence of the witnesses for the Commonwealth introduced to prove the number of bonds which ought to belong to the sinking fund, so far as such testimony was derived from the warrantbook of the sinking fund kept by the Second Auditor, and alleged to have been forged monwealth, and nobody would have been by the prisoner, unless they believe that the the wiser. said witnesses could speak of the number of bonds from their own memory after having it refreshed by reference to said book; but such book is of itself evidence to be considered by the jury in this prosecution in connection with other evidence.

"5th. The jury are further instructed that they must disregard all the testimony of the witnesses for the Commonwealth introduced to prove the number of bonds which ought to belong to the sinking fund, so far as such testimony was derived from the orders from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, signed by the prisoner as secretary, and directing the Second Auditor to issue his warrants, which orders were offered in evidence by the attorney for the Commonwealth, unless they believe, further, that the said witnesses could speak of the number of bonds from their own memory after having it refreshed by reference to said orders, but the orders themselves are evidence before the jury to be considered with other evidence in this case."

THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Wise opened for the defence, and prcceeded to say that the case was one of no ordinary interest. He hoped that the jury would give their patient attention, even though they had been detained from their day in the Episcopal and Catholic churches business and their families so long. He of this city the festival of Annunciation was called upon them as public-spirited men to celebrated with the solemnities incidental execute the laws with that firmness which to the day. This festival, which has its anthey as citizens of Virginia should use. He felt sure that enough had been made known to convict this prisoner. The counsel on the other side had spoken yesterday of this matter being all in a fog, but he believed that veloped in a fog-if a blanket could be thrown over the whole matter.

Mr. Wise then proceeded to review the testimony of the several witnesses, and to say that it was a well-known fact that an investigation by a legislative committee had been going on for some time, and that this committee had not said that there was no detalcation. This defence could have easily brought in a statement from this committee. if they had made any, to show that done of the bonds were missing. He did not care about Mr. Coleman or Mr. Mayo; but there was no fog about the fact that these officers had never been authorized (said Mr. Wise), has practiced a lie throughout the whole of this th Governor Kemper had him up before him and asked for the record it was not produced, and it has never been produced. Mr. Coleshown here that they were extracts from the There is a fog, however, continued Mr. Wise, for you never knew a thief who didn't

Mr. Wise next reviewed the conversation between the Governor and the prisoner on he was suspected of gambling with State securities. If a Governor of Virginia had said to him what he had said to this prisoner he would not let his head touch a pillow until

he had vindicated his honor. Mr. Wise then spoke of the several amounts which had been derived by the exchauge of consols for peelers, and which he said had never been accounted for. These transactions are not explained, though the prisoner has had ample opportunity to explain. There is not a man on that jury, said he, this city, and upon being examined by him, who can doubt that William D. Coleman is guilty of the crime which is here charged. As to the other matter, he confesses it. He upon that book. Do you believe that a sane man who is innocent of a crime will sit right by these officers and not call their attake a recess for half an hour in order to ex- The spot of blood was there, and it could not be washed out. It came up like a spirit from the vasty deep to damn him! until it was found out did he say that he did it. It was William Coleman who did this and revelled as a gay Lothario in the faro banks of Richmond. He goes to his room, and after having robbed his State, endeavors to take the life which God gave him. Why was that pillow crimsoned with that blood? Why did he try to thrust that knife in a jugular vein or near it? He was sound asleep when Colonel Mayo went to see him, but when Pat. Woods went to arrest him, he said, "I know what you have come for-Colonel Mayo has been here. Will any man tell me that William Coleman was out of his mind. No; he sits here as sound in mind as any man upon that jury. In conclusion, he said he hoped that the jury would discharge their duty fearlessly, and to the fullest extent of the law.

MR. ROYALL'S REMARKS. Mr. Royall followed Mr. Wise in behalf of

the accused. Mr. Royall said he had no doubt that the jury had been as much entertained by the nervous cloquence of Mr. Wise, his learned friend, as he had. He thought, however, that the case would be much more easily solved if he had followed the legal evidence in the case. He (Mr. Royall) thought be could prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the prisoner is not guilty, and | their two recent concerts is a guarantee that that if possible they would say even more a pleasant time may be expected. than that, if it were admissible. The Commonwealth, he said, had undoubtedly proven that the prisoner did make the alteration; but did he make it with the intent to defraud? That, he considered, was the question to be discussed.

Mr. Royall, after briefly introducing his remarks, proceeded to review the proceedings had at the several meetings of the sink ing fund commissioners, and to discuss the action of the Board and the facts connected with the investigation. He then set out to prove that if Mr. Coleman was willing to sioners to run a line cutting off a portion of confess the crime of forgery, why was he Dinwiddle county, and for annexing the not willing to tell the motive? We hear in same to Nottoway county. the next breath that Colonel Mayo asks him how many bonds are given, and he says not one-not one single bond is missing.

Mr. Royall then proceeded to argue the question whether the Commonwealth's atforney had proven that any bonds had been days. The Senate will probably act upon stolen. He contended that Mr. Wise, in the resolution to-day. stead of proving that sixteen bonds are missing, has proven that every bond which ought to be there is there. As to the time when Mr. Rye was a member of the Board, no count was made to see that all the bonds son, and Parker Campbell, from Southamp-were there when he left. Are you to make ton, one year for house breaking. Mr. Coleman responsible for what Mr. Rye may have taken off with him? Would this

be fair or just? versation with Mr. Wise, in wolca Mr. was put out Wise said he would prove that Mr. Coleman very trifling. had gone to Baltimore and bought certain bonds, which were subsequently brought to

General Johnson: Mr. Wie, you know day.

The Court : Mr. Royall, you must not a!

lude to private conversation between your-

He migat have stolen three million dollars

worth if he wanted to. He might have

made himself the richest man in the Com-

Mr. Royall further contended that there

was nothing rascally in the acts of Mr. Cole-

State. He could well understand how Cole-

the State securities in a place where they

ought not to have been," He could well

understand this; but it is not the thief who

commits suicide, but the honest, nervous

man, laboring under a terrible excitement.

MR. BARKSDALE

followed Mr. Royall. He regretted that he

was called upon at so late an hour to dis-

charge so responsible a duty. He consid-

ered the prosecution a cruel and a hard one.

ments. He concluded just before 10 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the judge decided to ad-

ourn. The officers were sworn, the court

FESTIVAL OF THE ANNUNCIATION .-- Yester-

nual recurrence on the 25th of March, is ob-

served in commemoration of that most pro-

found mystery "the Incarnation of the Son

of God," which, after being prophesied and foreshadowed under the old dispensation,

was at last announced by the message of an

pecial provision for the yearly commemora

tion of the Divine Incarnation was no doubt

for the double purpose of thankfully honor-

ing the wonderful mystery and also to guard

against the possibility of the supreme im-

portance of its teachings ever being lost

sight of or denied-faith in the fact of the

Incarnation of the Son of God being re-

garded as lying at the very foundation of

At St. Peter's cathedral, at half-past 10

clock, solemn high-mass was celebrated by

Rev. Father Janssens, assisted by Rev. Fa-

ther Charles as deacon, and Mr. J. Tiernan

Charleston, S. C. who, after reading the

Gospel from the 1st chapter of St. Luke,

wherein it is recorded that "the angel Ga

briel was sent from God to announce to the

Blessed Virgin" the wonderful event of the

conception and birth of the Saviour, pro-

ceeded to deliver an eloquent discourse in

portrayal of the virtues, goodness, and great-

ness of the "blessed among women"-the

mother of the Redcemer. The congregation

was unusually large, and the words of the

venerable prelate was listened to with pro-

The afternoon services consisted of Ves-

pers and "Benediction of the Blessed Sacra-

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND IN A FISH-TRAP.

Mr. L. L. Martin, between 3 and 4 o'clock

between Mayo's island and Manchester,

dragged from the trap the body of a child.

body of a white male, several weeks of age.

It had evidently been dead for a considera-

COMMISSION OF LUNACY .- Justices Saun-

ders, Isbell, and Crutchfield met at the city

jail yesterday, and after inquiring into the

mental condition of Margaret Lynch,

charged with being a person of unsound

At another inquiry, held at the Medical

REAL ESTATE SALES,-Mr. W. Goddin

auctioneer, sold yesterday the tenement at

the northwest corner of Main and Eighth

street, 241 by 804 feet to an alley, for \$8,500;

801 feet to an alley, for \$5,105; the adjoin-

JUDGE OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER .- A

the Conservative cancus held on Tuesday

did not make a nomination for city judge of

Manchester, the General Assembly resolved

until Saturday. A caucus of Conservative

nembers will be held in the hall of the

House of Delegates this afternoon at 5

. Clopton and John E. Taylor, Esq.

clock. The candidates are Judge William

CONCERT AT TRINITY CHURCH .- Eureka

Quartette and the choir of Trinity church

will give a musical entertainment at Trinity

church to-night. The reputation of that

popular club and the satisfaction given by

MR. C. C. BRIDGES has been appointed

agent of the Baltimore and Petersburg

sition to which he has been appointed.

mind, adjudged her to be a lunatic.

an alley, for \$5,111-total, \$18,716.

services were dispensed with.

found attention.

ternoon.

the faith once delivered to the saints."

angel as about to be accomplished.

adjourned, and the prisoner remanded to

self and Mr. Wise. It is very improper.

CASE-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DOLLAG SAVINGS BANK IN THE BANKRUPT COURT. The case of A. Cappel & Co. ts. The Motor & Building Fund and Dollar Savings Bank was called on yesterday in the United States Dis-

and to say that it would have been much better if Mr. Wise had contented bimself with the facts in the case and given a little and Jackson for the respondents. The defence, through their counsel, moved Turning again to the evidence, he contento dismiss the petition on the ground that it was not signed by the petitioning creditors,

citing decisions in cases which went to the point that petitions of the kind ought to be so signed, and must be sworn to, and the si-\$100, which he afterwards redeemed, to Mr. Worsham. As to his stealing the six peelerfidavit must be signed by the petitioning bonds, Mr. Royall contended that Mr. Cole man could have pilfered and pilfered the bonds in the Tressurer's safe-bonds belong ing to the old sinking fund-and no one knows how many of those bonds there are.

quired the petitioners to sign the petition itelf, which was done on the spot. The defence then put in their answer, de nying the allegations of the petition, and demanding a jury in writing; and a jury of man or Colonel Mayo, one of the truest and

most trusted, as well as tried citizens of the at 3 o'clock. At that hour the jury was called and em-panelled, and the trial proceeded, the folman could have gotten into such a frame of mind as to have tried to cut his throat after General Kemper, with his war record, had lowing gentlemen composing the jury : J. come down on him and said, "You thief; M. Skinner, C. F. Johnston, S. S. Carter, you have been drunk and gambling-had

> The petition of A. Cappel & Co. charged and set forth four distinct ac's of bank-

day of January, 1874, was a deed giving preference with Intent to hinder, delay, and de-He made a very powerful and effective fraud its creditors. speech and one of the most ingenious argu-

It charged, under the 8th clause of the 39th article, that this trust deed was a deed of preference made by the bank as a bankrupt and insolvent, in contemplation of bankruptcy and insolvency, with intent to prefer, &c.

that the deed was made by the bank, being bankrupt and insolvent, with intent to delay and defeat the operation of the bankrupt And it charged under the 9th clause that this bank had stopped and suspended

than fourteen days. The issues for trial before the jury are presented by these several charges; and if

ined. He said that A. Cappel & Co. were creditors of the Dollar Savings Bank in the preached by Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of

> Mr. Thomas S. Armistead was next examined. Was formerly cashier of the Dol-

ber, 1873. Did not recollect the date of his resignation. As officer of the bank had ample authority to make these negotiations. Had no other authority than that. Did not

ing tenement on the west, 183 by 804 feet to By the Court : The bank was chartered in May, 1867, and has been doing husiness ever yesterday to postpone the election of a judge

> amount of revenue? Answer: I have no knowledge of the man-

an argument on points of law.

Stermboat Company. His headquarters will be at Petersburg. Mr. Bridges was connected with the Powhatan Line in this city for eight years, and is well fitted for the poadvertised by the trustee. was introduced into the Senate yesterday providing for the appointment of commis-

EXTENSION OF THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLA-TURE. The House of Delegates passed a joint resolution yesterday for the extension of the present session not more than thirty

Convicts RECEIVED .- The following were received at the penitentiary yesterday, viz: James Rose, one year, burglary, from Nel-

SMALL FIRE.-There was a small fire between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday at St. be fair or just?

Ween 10 and 11 delect yesternay at the loss was proceeding to detail a conMary's church, kindled from a candic. It
Henrietta Bray (negro), charged with be-

PARADE OF INDIANS.-Lannier's dramatic Richmond.

Mr. Wise: Mr. Royall, if you are going to repeat a conversation which I had with you if will tell what you and General Bradley Johnson said about this matter.

Johnson said about this matter.

According to Indians from the plains." The Indians are announced to make a street parade to the conversation which I had with you are going to at Virginia Opera-House wonight. They will be accompanied by "a tribe of Coman-John T. Butler, 102 west Marshall street, Indians from the plains." The Indians Richmond. Va.; Mrs. C. Powner, Madi "I Richmond. Va.; Mrs. C. Powner, Mrs.

trict Court, Judge Hughes presiding.

Messrs, Morton, Lewis, and J. A. Smith
for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Howard, Wise

In this case, though the petition itself was ot signed, yet it was sworn to, and the smlavit was signed by the petitioners; and the affidavit alleged that the petition itself was signed by the petitioners. The court held that this was sufficient in substance, but re-

merchants was at once ordered, to be in court

Robert Wendenburg, W. A. Spotts, E. Currant, Thomas Nowlan, J. J. Anderson, W. E. Burton, C. A. Baldwin, A. W. Calloway, and John J. Stephenson.

It charged, under the 5th clause of the 39th article of the bankrupt law, that the trust deed made by the bank, dated the 8th

It charged, also, under the same clause

payment of its commercial paper for more

any one of them be sustained by verdict of the jury the prayer of the petition will be great design of the ancient Church in making granted and the bank declared to be a bankrupt. It will then be for the creditors to determine whether they will let the stairs of the bank be administered by an assignee, or by trustees, under the 43d section of the A. Cappel was the first witness exam-

> sum of about two thousand dollars. This amount had never been paid by the bank, but the firm had given checks, which were certified by the bank, and with these we had paid various parties. Had sent Dix & Steiner, of Baltimore, a certified check for \$500, which had been returned to them as not good. Did not know whether payment of

lar Savings Bank. Resigned the position a short time after the suspension of the bank. Recognized the check given to A. Cappel & Co. Identified the word "good," with his signature written across the face, It was the habit of cashiers to keep a memorandum of checks certified, but not to charge them up, as when they were paid. Was shown the ledger of the bank, and stated that the books showed (not including certified checks) a credit of \$835.95 to the account of A. Cappel & Co. at this date.

ment," but the Wednesday night's Lenten On the question of fraud, as alleged in the petition of A. Cappel & Co., counsel introduced the trust deed, and required the witness to turn to certain accounts in the ledger in order to show to the jury that since the yesterday afternoon, while engaged in cleandeed of trust was giver, preference in paying out his fish-trap, which is in the river ments had been given to certain creditors. Witness stated that he had made transactions with some of the depositors, letting them have assets of the bank in It was placed in the hands of the coroner of tion of part payment of their accounts. though much decomposed, proved to be the For Defence : Bank suspended in Octo-

ble time. An inquest will be held this afremember the amount of indebtedness at the time of suspension. Had made a statement to the Finance Committee, and they made one to the stockholders. He thought the bank was solvent, and had sufficient assets to pay creditors and stockholders, and so represented to the Board of Directors. He then thought that if the bank could raise Crew, Maria Peers was adjudged a lunatic. a small sum of money it could go on. College, by the same justices, with Justice His statements had been the basis of the reports of the Finance Committee. In his estimation, the good assets of the bank on the 1st of January were ample to pay all its indebtedness, and he considered that the payment of these claims would not interfere with the ultimate settlement of all claims against the bank, or prejudice the claims of

> since. It could not meet its obligations in January, 1874. His opinien at that time was that if properly managed, the assets of the bank would pay all demands upon it. By Mr. Smith: Have the assets of the bank since the 8th day of January been properly managed, so as to yield the largest

> agement of the affairs of the bank since I re-At 6:30 P. M. the court adjourned until 10 A. M. this morning, when it will hear the argument of counsel on certain points of law

> raised during the examination of witnesse The jurors and witnesses were adjourned until 12 o'clock M., the judge remarking that he did not care to require them to remain in court an hour or two listening to

DAY .- In this court yesterday an order was made in the case of E. P. Wood, bankrupt, directing the assignee to join with the trustee in the sale of the bankrupt's real estate

The sale of the real estate of George D. Pleasants, made on the 21st of February, 1874, was confirmed, and the assignee and trustees directed to make proper converance to the purchaser. Also, referring the questions as to the validity of the fourth deed of trust to one of the commissioners of the court to take depositions, after proper notice

to all parties interested. In the case of George S. Feurst, an order was made for the payment of certain costs.

Supreme Court of Appeals, Yesterday. Taylor vs. Hutcheson; further argued by Judge Crump for appellee, and H. O. Claughton for the appellant.

POLICE COURT, WEDNESDAY-Justice White John Stanard, Edgar Gatewood, Thomas Jefferson, Polly Byrd, and Samuel Johnson were fined \$2.50 each for keeping unlicensed

ing a lunatic, was committed to await an quiry into her condition. UNMAILABLE LETTERS REMAINING IN THE

Adjourned. A MAMMOTH Hog, weighing 1,063 pounds, tee, all of whom shall be elected by ballot, is on exhibition at Metropolitan Hall, on a majority of the members voting at each | Franklin street.

VOL. XLVI.

choice, whose term of office shall begin at

the adjournment thereof, and continue until

the close of the convention next ensuing,

" Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the presi-

" Sec. 4. The office of secretary and trea-

surer shall be filled by one person, whose

duty it shall be to keep the records of the

Association, to conduct its correspondence,

to receive the annual dues of members, and

"Sec. 6. Any publishers, business man-

agers, editors [or reporters] of any paper or

periodical regularly published in the State,

and none other, may become members of

this Association upon the recommendation

of the Executive Committee and on payment

full of annual dues for the first year, and

subscribing to this constitution. Application

for membership and payment of initiation

fees shall be made to the secretary and treas-

urer at least thirty days previous to the hold-

for one year shall forfeit his membership,

and shall not be eligible for readmission un-

til he shall pay arrearages due at the-time

"Sec. 8. Any member of this Association

failing to abide by its rules and decisions

" Sec. 9. The annual conventions of this

" Sec. 10. This constitution may be amend-

" Sec. 11. Fifteen members shall constitute

" Sec. 12. The proceedings of this Associa-

tion shall be governed by the rules of the

W. H. H. LYNN,

L. W. CALDWELL.

GEORGE C. WEDDERBURY,

R. H. GLASS.

Before the report was adopted Mr. Glass

moved that the reporters be included in the

Mr. Hunter thought it would probably be

better to confine membership to those hav-

ing a direct pecuniary interest in newspa-

pers. He expressed, however, a high ap

preciation of the services and labors of the

Mr. Ball said of all men in the world the

reporters ought to be included. For char-

acter, intelligence, diligence, and love of

their profession they were not excelled by

associated with the editors and managers.

porters having a bona fide connection with

flood-gates and allow all who want to dead-

connection with this organization. He would

separate the good from the bad; would in-

vite the regular reporters to membership,

but exclude the thousand and one scribblers

for the press who may choose to call them-

Mr. Carpenter thought that when the re-

Mr. Glass was of opinion that to say " pro-

fessional reporters" would be unnecessary.

The profession was a distinct one. It would

be just as well to say "professional editors,"

or "professional doctors." The reporters

were as important and as dignified a class of

Mr. Jones was opposed to the admission

of reporters, and wanted membership strict-

ly contined to those who have pecuniary in-

terest in newspapers. He did not think re-

porters could be so considered. To-day they

are employed by one person, to-morrow they

Mr. Carpenter said paid editors stood upon

exactly the same footing as paid reporters.

The interests of the editors and reporters

are identical with those of the proprietors

Mr. Ball warmly reconded the ideas ex-

pressed by Mr. Carl n er. The object should

be to bring together the brain and capital

employed upon the newspapers of the State;

editors and reporters along with the pro-

Mr. Glennan paid bigh tribute to the re-

porters as a profession, but had believed

that the convention was to be a body organ-

ized for consideration of purely business and

pecuniary matters. His editor expected that

it was to be a business convention, and for

Mr. McCanll desired to know where the

line of demarcation was to be made. Edi-

tors and assistant editors had been admitted;

why should not news and city editors and re-

porters be? If you admit any editors you will

have to admit city editors and their coadju-

tors, the reporters; or, if this is to be a

purely business convention, why, then, rule

out the editors and reporters together. He

was in favor of admitting both editors and

press his amendment, "professional re-

himself, and had found that the term "pro-

fessional reporters" was very well under-

stood. He would withdraw it; though he

who professed to be reporters, but were

Section 6 was amended, and by a unani-

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

proceeded to organize under the newly

On motion of Mr. Lynn, Col. Shields was

authorized to cast the whole vote of the con-

vention for Major Robert W. Hunter, of

Winchester, for President. This was done.

Major Hunter accepted in a neat speech and

assumed the chair. In like manner, Major

J. Harrison Kelly, of Fredericksburg, was

elected 1st Vice-President; Mr. W. H. H.

Lynn, of Staunton, 2d Vice-President, and

Colonel R. H. Glass, of Petersburg, 3d

Mr. John Græme, of Richmond, was

The following executive committee was

chosen: M. Giennan, of Norfolk; H. H.

Riddleharger, of Shenandoah; and John A.

PLACE OF MEETING.

BY-LAWS.

Richmond was selected as the place for

unanimously elected Secretary and Treasu-

On motion of Mr. McCaull the convention

really nothing but penny-a-liners.

worthy of membership.

adopted constitution.

Vice-President.

March, 1875.

at 10 o'clock to-day.

McCaull, of Roznoke.

porters." He, however, had been a reporter

Mr. St. Andrew said that he would not

that reason had declined to attend.

may be employed by another.

prietors.

reporters.

pecuniary success of newspapers.

views of all would be met.

Mr. Scott was in favor of admitting re-

Their advice and assistance would

M. GLENNAN,

ed by a vote of two-thirds of its members

Association shall he held on the 2d Wednes-

" Sec. 7. Annual dues shall be two dol-

ing of each annual convention.

his membership was so forfeited.

shall be subject to expulsion.

day of March of each year.

privileges of membership.

reporters as a class.

selves "reporters."

any.

present.

piicable.

quorum.

make an annual financial report.

dent to preside at annual conventious, and

to discharge such other duties as may be re-

or until their successors shall be elected.

quired of him.

vacancies.

annual convention being necessary to a THE SINKING FUND DEFALCATION that five others were purchased of W. Fisher | ing those things which the law authorizes or | that I have withdrawn from this case, and it

Conclusion of the Evidence.

When the Hustings Court resumed it session yesterday morning there was a very

Works. He testified that the total amount of interest which was due upon the coupons and all investments now held by the sinking fund (at four per cent. per annum) was \$9,060; the amount which was paid into the Treasury was \$7,735, which is \$1,325 less than the amount which ought to have been paid in. The coupons which represented this interest are gone and cannot be found. Mr. Coleman paid the interest-the seven thou-Did not examine the bonds to see what coupons were gone. The record-book shows this Association neglecting to pay his dues Public Works, and this is the amount which ought to have been in the fund. Take from

> fund now. This last statement was made by Mr. Tay

> the officers there? man's desk is inside the rail in the office, and when my business requires it I go to the desk, and Mr. Coleman would prepare the order. I don't suppose I ever saw this paper freferring to the receipt handed to him by Mr. Wise]. I never suspected anything ever had the receipt. I know that the state ment I made to the jury yesterday is correct, and of course if they require it I can bring my books. The actual difference is \$560 in

COLONEL CUNNINGHAM.

court when the evidence was about to be commenced, and said that he could not see what connection this examination in regard to larceny had with the charge of forgery, evidence of forgery the examination should cease here.

He considered that the reporters occupied as high positions as the general run of editors, and were quite as much interested in the

> think, since the 1st of last January. I loaned Mr. Coleman \$100 on a \$1,000-peeler bond. He redeemed it afterwards. I was on my way one night to bed and met him in the hall, loaned nim the money, and I never saw him until four or five days afterwards, when he came and redeemed it. After handing

our place of business? Mr. Worsham: Yes, sir. Mr. Barksdale: You say Mr. Coleman re-

or five days later and paid me the \$100, and gave him the bond. Mr. Wise stated that he proposed to show by Mr. Branch, who had been summoned, that on the 18th of December Mr. Coleman had a transaction with Mr. Branch in an exchange of consols for peelers, the difference being \$22.50. This amount was that could be best done by bringing in the paid to Mr. Coleman in a check on the Merchants Bank. On January 24, 1874. Mr. Coleman had another transaction of the same kind, in which Mr. Coleman got a check for \$87 and the residue in cash at the

Evidence for the Defence, At this point, the defence having agreed

Mr. Royall : General Johnson, it has been given in evidence here that certain bonds have

I directed Parker Campbell & Co. to sell of forgery.

other bonds I then owned and invest the proceeds in Virginia bonds, also. The manner of transferring bonds is to take them to ment in the case. The jury was then the Auditor who will issue other bonds in the brought into the court-room.

place of those surrendered. About May, 1873,

Mr. Wise: Mr. Campbell testified to those